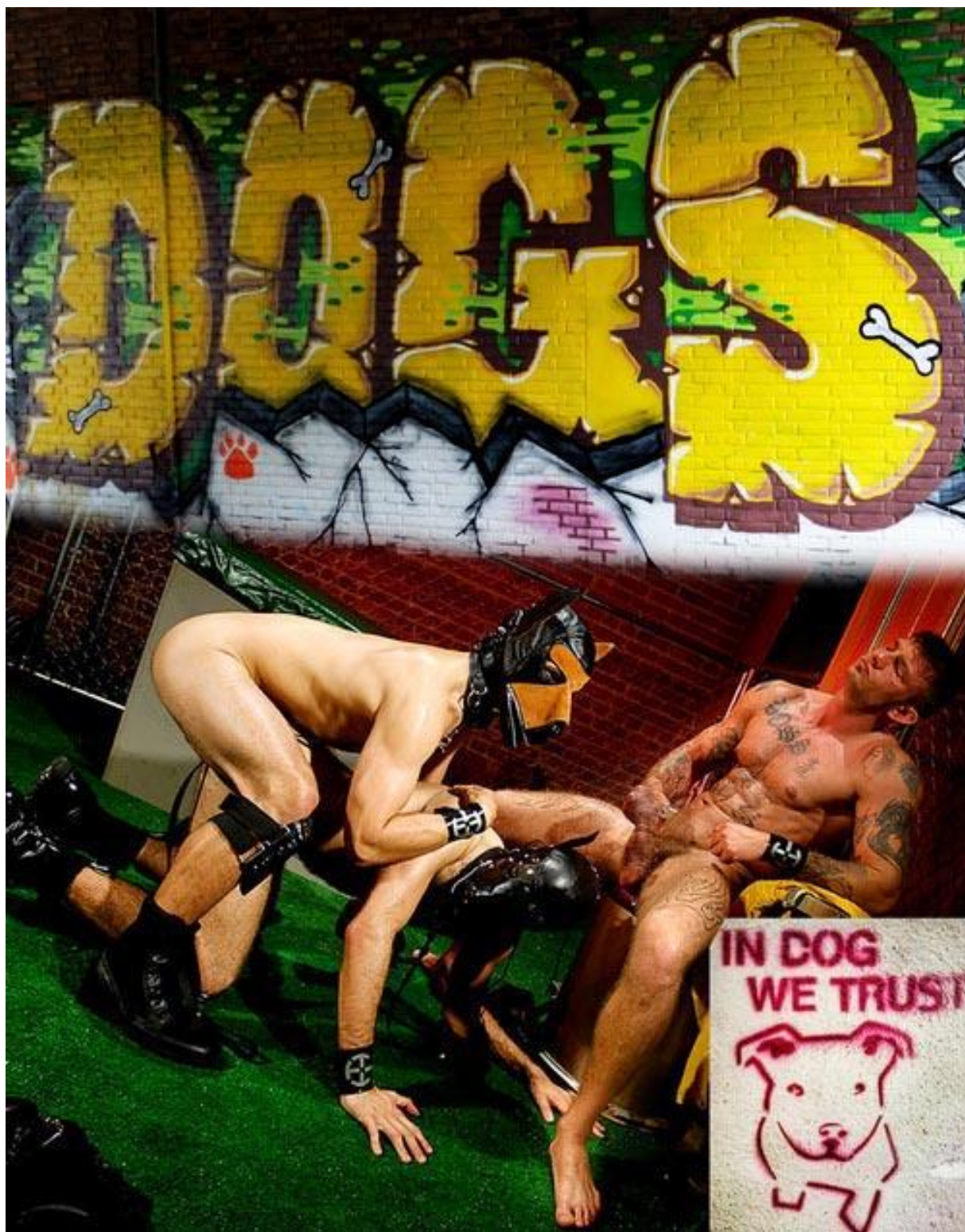


The Erotic Gay Puppy Mind

by Hagur (Hagurslavefistee)



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Masters treating their Human Dogs or Slaves

Research work and study by Hagur

A human dog is a human pet. It can be a male or female who identifies closely with real biological pups/dogs and lets go their human inhibitions and stress to embrace their animal instinct. They live in the moment, their entire existence revolves around getting a pat on the head, being told they are a good puppy, exploring anything and everything that looks interesting or fun, even if it's sniffing someone in public. A pup/dog may take on the persona of a biological canine to varying degrees from being on all fours chasing balls and barking instead of talking to only taking on the personality of a pup/dog but retaining their human abilities. On more than one occasion Pup Flip and Jaeger Pup have had someone at a bar or club freak out and run away screaming in terror when they first saw them in puppy gear. So what do you think happened next? Jaeger Pup and Pup Flip did what any good puppy would do. On all fours, they chased the fleeing human until the person stopped running. For many it's just a type of role playing but for others it's a part of their inner spirit, it's who they are whether in pup gear or not.

The Dog-headed Human in Mythology

The characteristic of Cynocephali describes the head of a dog upon a human body. This trait is a theme upon which there are several variations, with representations showing up in several cultures and legends. Tales of human forms with a dog-like head have been told from ancient Egypt, to ancient Greek, medieval, and Christian stories. These tales, eliciting both fear and fascination, are like an ancient form of a monster tale, often invoking the idea that cynocephali is not just a myth or legend, but an actual race of creatures living here on Earth. The appearance of cynocephali in stories throughout the ages illustrates the ubiquitous nature of the creatures, and the flexibility of an image that continuously reoccurs with a similar appearance, but varying stories.

The most basic description of cynocephali is that it is the image of a human figure that has the head of a dog, or, in some instances, a jackal. This is not to be confused with images of werewolves. Werewolves are a creature where the human form transforms into a dog-like head and body. Some believe that werewolves and cynocephali creatures are somehow related, but they are more likely two separate types of creatures that happen to share some dog-like traits. The name cynocephali sounds much more like an actual disease than a depiction of an image or a human with a dog head shown in prehistoric drawings and renderings. The name is derived from the Greek language, in which cyno- means

dog and –cephalic means a disease or condition of the head. Put together, cynocephali is a disease or condition where the head is in the form of a dog.

Images depicting cynocephali date as far back as ancient Egyptian times. Ancient Egyptian gods Hapi and Anubis were both depicted in the cynocephali form, with a human body and a dog head, or in the case of Anubis, a jackal. These images were depicted standing and wearing clothing, giving the appearance that in spite of the dog head, these gods are, in essence, humans. It is unknown why these figures are depicted with the head of a dog, but their presence in Egyptian drawings certainly spread to later cultures that followed.

Greek physician Ctesias wrote of a dog-headed figure called Indici in India in the 5th century BC. Later, the Greek Megasthenes returned from travels to India with tales of a race of cynocephali living in the mountains of India. This dog-headed race of people would hunt in the mountains while wearing animal skins, and would communicate through barking sounds. Such stories of sub-human creatures would likely invoke many emotions, including fear, fascination, intrigue, and terror.

Cynocephaly continued far beyond ancient Egyptian and Greek times, also appearing in some works of medieval literature. Their existence and origin were questioned in *City of God*, Book XVI, Chapter 8, written by Augustine of Hippo. The Christians had the story of the "Abominable" who had the face of a dog and lived in a city of cannibals. Once baptized, the doglike features disappeared. The Eastern Orthodox Church viewed Saint Christopher as having the head of a dog, which may have been the result of a misinterpretation of the word Cananeus to say canineus, or canine. Later, German bishop and poet Walter of Speyer wrote of Saint Christopher as a large cynocephalic figure from the Chananeans that barked and consumed human flesh. When the cynocephalic Christopher met Christ, he chose to be baptized, at which point he shed his doglike appearance and began a life devoted to God. This idea that the figure with a doglike appearance would become fully human upon being baptized and accepting god is a story that repeats, illustrating that to the Christians, the doglike appearance was a negative feature, a punishment of sorts that could only be eliminated by choosing to follow a certain set of religious beliefs.

Images of cynocephali continued through medieval culture in a book called *Historia gentis Langobardorum*, written by Paul the Deacon. Again, the doglike appearance was considered un-Christian as it was applied to the Norse at the court of Charlemagne. The Nowell Codex, which is the script that contains the story of Beowulf, also contained references to the cynocephali, with portions referring to "healfhundingas" or "half-dogs." The idea spread into Anglo-Saxon

England, where outlaws were referred to as wulfes heafod (“wolf’s head”), again giving the impression that the image of a human body with a dog’s head is an inherently negative trait, meant to refer to an outcast of society. Even the tales of King Arthur refer to cynophaly, as King Arthur’s men fight hundreds of the cryophilic creatures, and the stories morph into tales including werewolves.

Finally, cynophaly appears in Chinese legends, as told in the writings called History of the Liang Dynasty. In the writings, Buddhist missionary Hui-Sheng describes an island to the east of Fusang which is inhabited by cynophalic creatures. This island could either be referring to Japan, or America. Historian Li Yanshou also describes a dog kingdom in The History of Northern Dynasties.

Masters (humans) mastering human dogs

The biggest mistake human dog masters and owners can make with their human dogs is to treat them like normal humans. Humans claiming themselves a dog or a slave don’t want to be treated as a human in the right sense of the word. The natural human race is such a kind, compassionate species that we tend to look at our human canine companions as humans, when in reality, they want to be treated as canines and have a very different thought process. This is what differentiates mankind from other species in pack societies; there must be a specific order, from the leader on down to the last follower. Everyone has a place. The leaders are the strength of the pack, while the followers need the leader to guide them. Human dogs as animals have, create an instinct for themselves to constantly test the being as such the master above them and an instinct to know they will always be tested by the being below them. The cultivated instinct tells the human dog that if there is not a strong being in charge, their life and the lives of the rest of their pack are at stake. This primal instinct keeps the pack secure and happy, and the master’s role as “top” is secured as well.

It is a well known fact that animal dogs have not only a better sense of smell than humans, but have senses that humans do not have or are not in touch with. Human dogs know that too, and are psychically training themselves that way, the same way a human develops to become a psychic vampire, has been for years the author’s experience.

For example dogs can sense fear. It is believe they can smell the pheromone. Some dogs can tell a few minutes before a human is about to have a seizure even before the person knows. Dogs can tell how a master feels. There is no hiding it. A human can hide their feelings from another human, but never from a dog. Dog's just know. It is said that dogs can feel energy, but what does that mean? If you break it down to simple science, the kinetic energy a dog detects might

simply be a frequency. Light, sound and heat are all frequencies. It is very possible that our bodies let off some type of frequency that a dog can detect.

Dogs instinctually crave rules to follow, and limits as to what they are allowed to do. When dogs live with humans, the humans become the dog's pack, likewise the human dog. For the relationship to succeed, humans must become the dog's pack leader. The mistake is made when the humans in the pack only give the dog love, and overlook the other needs of the dog. To a dog, constant affection without rules and limits goes against every grain in its instinct. While dogs enjoy being given affection, it does not satisfy the animal and it is not what makes them well balanced, stable minded, secure and happy. Dogs love affection, however that alone does not make a dog happy, satisfying its instincts do. You need to provide proper emotional stability in order to achieve this, and showing you have an orderly pack with rules to follow is what the dog needs. Giving your dog affection is important for the human and master, and enjoyed by the dog, but must be done at the correct times. Remember well, your human dog, puppy of yours want to be treated as a dog, that is his or her choice, and the master has to respect that, and learn about the life of a dog.

A dog as an animal and does not possess the same reasoning skills as a human. Dogs do have emotions, but their emotions are different than those of humans. They are simple creatures with instincts, and their emotions lack complex thought process. They feel joy when they know you are pleased, they feel sad when someone dies. However, they do not premeditate or plan ahead, and do not dwell in the past or future. They live for whatever is happening at the moment, and that is the difference with a human dog. A human dog has to learn to think and behave as an (animal) dog.

Let's say that you are upset over something that has happened in your life, for example, your girlfriend or boyfriend just broke up with you. Your dog will know you are upset, but it will not know why. Your dog is unable to reason out in its head that you have just been broken up with. Its interpretation of you will be that you have unstable energy and it will see you as weak. Therefore, the human dog should never question his master and the people around, unless obey the commands. The human dog has the right to refuse the commands, while he needs to be prepared to receive and endure punishment whatever it is.

Similarly for the human dogs, when a human (master) shares its affection with a dog that is in any other state of mind but a calm, submissive one (for example, aggressive, obsessive, shy, skittish, fear or hyperactivity, etc.) and you give it a hug or pat it on the head and tell it all is OK, it is comforting to the human, but intensifies the dog's current state of mind. You are telling the dog it is OK to

feel that way. While a master feels they are comforting the dog, the dog sees it as a weakness, as you are not providing strong energy from which the dog can feed. If your dog has a traumatic experience and you show it affection during that time by trying to comfort it, rather than letting it work through the situation in its own mind and being a strong leader it can feed from, you leave it stuck in that state of mind. Later when your dog faces this traumatic situation again, when you comfort the dog, this intensifies the situation even more. You are creating the problem. Dogs do not see comfort and affection in the same way we humans see it. Dogs are always looking for a strong stable being to feed from. Here, some drill for the human dog to exercise too.

On the same note: when a dog is constantly leaning on you, putting his paw on you, using his nose to make your pet him, and always feeling the need to be touching you in some way, this is not your dog loving you, it is your dog displaying dominant behaviours. In the dog world, space is respect. A dog that is constantly nudging you and leaning on you, is not only disrespecting you, it is being the alpha dog.

The animal dog is terrified of the thunder and fireworks he or she hears outside. This dog is in a weak state of mind which a human dog can also be. However, the master or any human being in this clip are comforting the dog in a way humans understand, but not in a way a dog can understand; the comfort means two different things to the human and the dog. The dog sees it as everyone around her being weaker than she is. For a dog to be in a weak state of mind, then to be surrounded by pack members who are in an even weaker state of mind, well, this really messes up a dog's psyche and intensifies her fear. While watching the clip, keep in mind how the humans feel they are comforting, and how the dog instinctively does not see it that way. The human dog should not fear about the master's intention.

Do remember this what the human dog is concerned. It holds true for dogs with medical issues. For example, if a dog has an operation and you feel sorry for the dog—at a time in the dog's life when it needs a strong pack leader more than ever to feed from—you instead become weaker in the dog's mind. Never feel sorry for your human dog.

If you show weakness to your human or animal dog, the dog instinctually takes over the role of leader whether he wants to or not, because there must be a strong leader and an order in a dog's pack. If the dog does not feel he is strong enough to handle the role of leader it can be very stressful, and even terrifying, for the dog to have such a heavy weight on its shoulders, as it tries to look after all of the humans around it. Humans often give the dog mixed leadership

signals, which throw the dog off balance, confusing his psyche, and causing many of the psychological/behavioural problems we see in dogs today. Mental tension and energy build up within the dog, which lead to many common canine misbehaviours: eliminating in the house, obsessive behaviours, neurotic behaviours, chewing on themselves, being overly excited, barking excessively, whining, not following their owner's commands, not coming when called, running off, getting into the trash, destroying things in the house, obsessively digging, chewing the furniture, tail-chasing, scratching, aggression towards other dogs, animals, or humans, snapping, biting, growling, and becoming just plain old uncontrollable (just to name a few). Whatever the problem is, it is more likely than not, traceable back to the way you treat your dog. In some cases it may appear the dog is just nuts, or psycho, and there is nothing one can do about it.

This is also the number one cause of separation anxiety. In a pack, the leader is allowed to leave; however, the followers never leave the leader. If your dog is instinctually seeing you as its follower and you leave it, the dog can be so mentally anguished that it will often take its frustration out on your house or itself. Remember the real human dog wants to behave and be treated as an animal dog.

The following is also true for the human dog and should be observed and respected. Taking your dog for a walk is an important ritual in keeping your dog mentally stable. Dogs are walkers/travellers by instinct; packs of dogs get up in the morning and walk. Simply having a large backyard is not going to satisfy this instinct in your dog. To your dog, your backyard is like a large cage in which it is trapped. For a dog to be mentally stable, you as an owner must take your dog for daily walks to release not only physical energy, but also mental. The proper way to walk a dog is with the dog walking either beside you or behind you, never in front of you. This may seem petty in a human's mind, however it means a lot in a dog's mind. Instinct tells a dog that the leader goes first. When you walk your dog correctly, the dog is not supposed to sniff the ground or relieve itself where it pleases, rather the dog should concentrate on its handler while walking. The person walking the dog decides when the dog is allowed to sniff or pee, not the dog. A lack of exercise and the mental energy that can only be released by a proper walk can cause many behavioural problems in a dog. Getting a dog to walk properly on a lead is not as hard as it may seem—yes, even for your own dog(s).

Dogs pick up on the energy of their humans like the psychic vampire would do. They can tell if you are hyper, nervous, scared, or calm. You will be able to communicate successfully with your dog if you use your body's energy rather

than excited words. For example, if your dog does something wrong and you yell and scream at the dog or beat the dog, it confuses the dog. This is not the way a pack leader corrects his followers. However, if you approach your dog in a very self-assured and calm manner to correct the dog at the moment he is doing the unwanted behaviour with an assertive voice correction or a touch to their neck, your dogs will understand this, because you are mimicking the way dogs correct one another—with calm, self-assured body language. If you want your dog to do or stop doing something, you need to first convince yourself it will happen. Stay calm and self-assured as your dog will pick up on your emotion. Remember, the dog must be doing the deed at the moment of correction in order for you to successfully communicate.

We humans have successfully domesticated the dog, but we will never be able to de-animalize a dog and remove their natural instincts, as to the human dog it has to be cultivated. We cannot change a dog into having human characteristics, as this is how behaviour problems arise. While we think we are treating a dog in such a way that will make them happy, we are in fact doing just the opposite. By not satisfying a dog's natural instincts we create confused and unhappy dogs. To happily coexist with man's best friend, we need to understand our canines and satisfy THEM, rather than only satisfying ourselves.

Dogs do not live in the past or the future, as humans do. They live for the moment, in the present. Because a dog lives in the present, it is much easier to rehabilitate a dog than a human. If you begin treating your dog in a very self-assured manner, giving love to it at the right times, and correcting it at the right moments, you can change your dog into a happy and mentally stable dog. The more stable your dog is, the more calm and submissive he will become and the more you can give it affectionate love. It's a "win-win" situation.

At last, Human dog training in six steps

Human dog training is that which gets the point of the training across to the dog in becoming aggressive or something else we do not want him to be or to do. When it becomes too hard for him, the human dog will try to impose his will to the master or quit. This is not the part of the game.

A few little tips can help to handle some situations while training or on the street with a dog you do not know.

1. Do not run. The dog will want to hunt you, meaning to impose his will to you. You must stand fast in your decisions and not give way in satisfying your human dog, or you will fail in your role as master.
2. Do not look in to dog's eyes. They can understand this sign as an "attack invitation".
3. Do not laugh. This means that you want him to see your teeth. And also the human dog can understand it as if you wanted to seem more strongly than it. He will think you are aggressive.
4. Try to use some training commands like sit or stop, this can mess the dog. Discipline your human dog the way you would with an animal dog.
5. Your voice must be calm and not loud. Be very patient and not aggressive. The dog should think that you want to attack him if you are too loud.
6. If the dog attacking you, try to protect above all your private parts, your neck and get your arm in front of you. The dog will attack your arm. That is better than your neck or face.

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Hagur the Puppy

The Erotic Gay Puppy Mind

by Hagur

The gay man tries not to give himself away. But sometimes he almost doesn't care. Besides, he knows what he's exposing himself to, he's come to accept: quite possibly this life of his will land him in a devastating scandal as our society is not yet completely ready to accept the minorities. Outworn religion is the greatest obstacle. This has much to do with the ways in which creativity and transgression converge with wonderment.

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The Puppy Philosophy and Way of Life

There is beauty in the Puppy or Dog Philosophy, and you don't have to be simply a gay dog or slave to appreciate that. The verbal jousting, chest thumping and moral posturing that has erupted over resource planning verses biocentrism vision is a distraction that we don't need right now.



Masters breed their adopted dogs only when the time is right in their lives where they are ready to bring a puppy or puppies into their home and have the time to devote to the litter when they arrive preferably when young. As great burdens are waiting for them they should breed for health, conformation AND temperament. Masters demand certain things from their new puppy.

1. The puppy must live in the house and be a part of the household.
2. Must have a fenced yard...too many dogs have been hit chasing after a other men of their choice in the past as well as in the present.
3. Buy a crate for the puppy. This protects your puppy and house when you are at work/shopping or even sleeping.
4. Attend at least a number of sessions of severe obedience class.



Erotic wonderment could never be unique to gay writing, but find its powerful expression in it.

Puppies are a family project at your household, while all members of the household participate in the care (loving, feeding, playing, de-pooing, and grooming) of the litter. The puppy or puppies are whelped and live in the house. The puppies are well socialized by exposure to guests, music, other puppies and ordinary human life. The number one concern when accepting puppies is the welfare of the human dog even if a disciplined life is awaiting him, and don't be offended when a lot of questions are now asked to determine if you are a right master for a puppy. Your puppy, master should grow up to fulfil duties as helper in the household, police dog, guide and physical assistance dog, search and rescue other dogs, obedience, agility, rally, nose work and conformation dogs, dock jumpers, racers and ratters; and most importantly, exceptional family companion, protectors and sex objects.



What is puppy play?

Puppy play is NOT about bestiality. Human puppy play does not involve real pups/dogs in sexual activities and it does not mean someone desires to perform sexual activities with real biological pups/dogs. Puppy play originally began as a way to humiliate or punish a boy by making them look and act like a dog but many found they identified more with being a pet than they did as a boy or slave. The punishment turned out to be more fun than humiliation. So began the puppy movement. Today it is growing in leaps and bounds as more and more people find their true nature as a pet. It is different for everyone that takes on the role of a puppy or a dog. It sometimes involves a trainer/master/handler/owner where a pup is trained, disciplined or simply acts like a spoiled pet and sometimes it may only involve playing with other pups/dogs or playing alone. Some pups completely relinquish all human characteristics, becoming a true "pet" while others retain varying degrees of their human characteristics. For some it's completely non-sexual, there is no erotic or sexual interaction at all, simply relying on someone to feed and reward or discipline them is only an exciting variation of Dominance and submission (D/s). For others, they are always a human, capable sexual behaviour with other pups or humans. Puppy play has strong naturally occurring elements of D/s, ownership and control, as well as other traditional BDSM aspects.



Puppy play depends on what the people involved are hoping to accomplish, it can be nothing more than role-play fun or an escape from reality using an alternate personality.

What are the differences?

A puppy is younger (no matter what their human age), they are more playful, mischievous and less obedient. A dog is older, less playful, more serious, protective and obedient. Gear/Furry pups are more into the role play playing aspect. They love the gear and the acting more than the mindset. When the gear comes off, they retain little or none of the pup/dog personality. Slave dogs/curs are rare, not a pet and not a normal part of the pup/dog world. They want to be treated lower than a sub-human, caged, humiliated and disrespected. Many inexperienced Tops and Sirs mistakenly think this is the normal desire of everyone that identifies as a pup/dog then attempts to treat any pup/dog they meet as such and gets upset when the pup/dog ignores, growls or tries to bite them. A puppy is not a human slave in the true sense of the word.



What do human puppies/dogs wear?

At home, most owners/trainers/handlers demand their pets always be naked other than a collar and sometimes a hood, tail, mitts, knee pads and maybe socks or shoes for foot protection since real canines don't usually wear clothes. It's up to the owner/trainer/handler to determine what, if any clothing is to be worn. At clubs, bars and friends homes pups/dogs usually wear as little as possible ranging from totally naked, to jock strap, to wet suit, to normal street clothes. Use common sense, you don't want to make people too uncomfortable or violate dress codes. Most local police require genitals and pubic hair to be covered as well as at least a 1 inch wide strap in back. If you can't wear it to a public beach you probably can't wear it to a public bar. At restaurants and other public places, common sense applies. Normally you can wear a collar and sometimes some pup gear can be worn, sometimes not, depending on the situation.



What toys/accessories are involved in puppy play?

- Collar and leash to take them for a walk.
- Padded knee pads to protect their knees while crawling.
- Padded bondage mitts or socks to restrict thumbs and pad the knuckles.
- Squeaky toys and balls with rope through them so the pup/dog can grasp it with their teeth.
- Large dog bowls or shallow dishes such as cake pans shallow and wide enough to get the pups/dogs face in.
- Cage for punishment or play large enough for the pup/dog stretch their legs out straight while sitting up.
- A large, well padded dog bed for taking naps or sleeping.
- Restraint devices to train the pup/dog to stay on all fours or for punishment.
- A muzzle, hood or mask (preferably with ears) to keep the pup/dog from talking.
- Butt plug tail or belt with a tail attachment.
- Housetraining pads for the floor if needed.
- Treats for rewarding good pups/dogs.
- A rolled up newspaper to correct minor behaviour problems.
- Chastity devices if your pup/dog tries to hump things or people. Be sure to get one that can be left on when urinating.
- Anything else an owner or a pup wants that helps them get into head space.



What is involved in puppy training? (1)

Hard-core puppy trainers may want to use behaviour modification techniques using the following tools to train their pup/dog:

- **Restraints may be used to restrict the pups ability to stand up or use their hands since pups/dogs are always on all fours and don't have thumbs. Note: This can be physically debilitating if taken to extremes or frequent breaks are not allowed.**



What is involved in puppy training? (2)

Hard-core puppy trainers may want to use behaviour modification techniques using the following tools to train their pup/dog: (continued)

- **Muzzles or hoods may be used to prevent the pup/dog from speaking since pups/dogs bark and whine, they do not speak, they use body language or other antics to convey what they want. Remember to remove it frequently to allow them to drink. Note: If a human puppy is never allowed to speak or interact as a normal human being for long periods they may become psychotic and dangerous to you and themselves.**
- **Cages or shock collars (around their thighs never around their neck) may be used if a puppy engages in or responds to normal human conversations since pups/dogs can only understand and respond to simple commands, like "sit", "stay", "come", "heel", "fetch" etc.**



What is involved in puppy training? (3)

- Dog bowls may be used to feed pup/dogs. Human faces are too short for most dog bowls so use a shallow bowl or one large enough for them to get their entire face in. Being a human pup/dog requires a lot of energy so keep a lot of water available to them. The human tongue was not designed to scoop up water so be sure to keep the bowl full or use a water bottle. To enhance the eating experience, canned human foods such as beef stew, corned beef hash or breakfast cereals can be used. They can be relabeled if desired. Human pups/dogs should never eat real dog food! It does not have the correct nutritional content and may give them diarrhea, make them very sick or poison them.



What is involved in puppy training? (4)

- Chastity devices may be needed to keep horny pups/dogs from humping the furniture or peoples legs. Be sure to use a style that can be left on while the pup/dog urinates.





Caring for your human puppy (1)

There are different kinds of human-pup, and the kind you are looking to have can have an effect on how you look after them. Some pups are happy to have the mindset of a pup, eager to please, affectionate, companionable, etc while still walking on two legs, talking and doing human-type things such as work. There is nothing wrong with that, however you and your pup approach your play is right for you both and that is what counts. However, this guide is concerned with a different kind, the kind of human-pups who want to embrace the whole puppy-mindset: on all fours; no human speech; no human action; to only act, communicate, and be as a pup.



Caring for your human puppy (2)

Pups can be male, female or even transgender. Although it does appear that this type of play be related more to gay males as pup and owner, it is not their exclusive domain and there is no reason why pup and/or owner can't be a straight or female. Diversity is what makes the world goes around and that is why this guide tries to remain gender free. Although, it is worth remembering that, your pups may act slightly differently depending on their gender.



Caring for your human puppy (3)

You may be wondering what your pup or potential pup gets out of this kind of play. Well, it can be different things to different pups. Research seems to indicate a general consensus that it is a very mentally freeing position to be in. The mind is taken back to basic levels, you don't need to give deep thought to anything and you have no responsibility except to please your owner(s). The pup eats, drinks, sleeps, plays, sniffs and relieves themselves, and then starts all over again. There is no bigger picture for a pup, and the world that exists to them is limited to their environment. It's relaxing!



Caring for your human puppy (4)

Not all pups go so deep into pup space that they lose all human thought/sense but some can and do go so deep that they will act only on pup instinct. There are times, especially in public, that you have to be careful what commands you give to your pup. In this deep mindset your pup won't understand humour or a joke, if you tell your pup to "get him" the chances are...your pup will! So, watch what you say in jest because your pup may take you all too seriously.



Caring for your human puppy (5)

What does your pup want from you and from their pupspace? Different pups want different things when they are in pupspace. Most just want the freedom to be able to be down on all fours and to know that you won't think less of them for it. For some it is part of their service to you, as their Dominant. Generally speaking though, pups simply want to be fed like a pup, fussed over like a pup and played with like one, quite often an owner doesn't need to do much more than pet them and set their food/drink out. Sometimes they'll make their own mischief around the house and then come and happily



Caring for your human puppy (6)

Sexually orientated play can be one of the things that differ greatly between pups. And it is very important that you and your pup are on the same page from the very beginning with this matter. Some want sexual contact, others don't want any at all, some are happy to sniff Master's crotch but want little beyond that, some only want sexual contact with other human-pups. This can manifest in simple 'humping' or in actual mounting of other pups (especially if your pup is more dominant) if your pup has a need to breed. Again, it can't be reiterated enough; this is something that you need to discuss before you play. This guide is not going to deal with the sexual side of some people's pup play.



Being a Pup or a Human Dog

This guide continually refers to pups, but in reality, there are those who consider themselves to be human-dogs. What's the difference? Well, mostly it's just in the way the individual feels. A general feeling exists that pups are more playful and mischievous, but that said, there are dogs who never lose those traits, while they are more mature and settled. What pup vs dog **isn't** determined by is the human age of your pup/dog: a human-pup can be in their 40s, 50s and so on and still be a pup, while a human-dog can be in their 20s. It's much more about mindset and self-image than a numerical value. Dogs seem more likely to worry about dominance, protecting/looking after the pack and territory than pups are.



Breeds

Most pups have a breed in their mind of what they are when they're in pup-mode. Sometimes it will fit their physical image (for colouring etc) other times it will be purely based on personality. With so many breeds of real dog out there, it can be quite an insight into your human-pup to know which breed they see themselves as compared to what you, as their owner, see them as. It can be a good task to set them when in human mode to identify their breed and write a short piece about them.



Your Pup's Name

Your pup might already have a name when he or she comes to you, but then again they might not. If your pup is new to puppy play, or even if they are not, then they may look to you to help them come up with a name. Some strays prefer to wait until they meet someone they want as an owner and let them choose their name. This is both an honour for you and a sign they both trust and respect your input, it also usually shows they expect to be with you for the long haul. A pup's name can usually give a little insight into their personality either as a pup, human or even both. It should be given some thought, a good resource to use is a guide to dog's names (others do exist out there, so if you don't find what you're looking for there then do a Yahoo search), in order to help you come up with something, but don't be afraid to be creative and original.



The Human Pup (1)

Some pups dream and fantasise about being able to be in pupmode 24/7 and there are owners who equally dream about being able to keep them there.

Indeed, in an ideal world you could wave a magic wand or drink a potion and be a real pup. But this is real life and unfortunately, it doesn't work like that. While it would be nice to spend as much time as possible on all fours, it's not actually practical to spend 24/7 in such a role; physically and psychologically. The human body wasn't built to be in that position for long periods and so it can take a real toll on joints, muscles and the spine, even when protection (e.g. kneepads etc) is worn. Also, because we aren't adapted to being in that position, the body is unable to move fast enough to get enough exercise, calories can't be burned off as needed and so weight gain is likely (unless you're lucky enough to be able to take your pup on 5 mile hikes through secluded forest). While some owners like chubby or flabby pups, others do not.



The Human Pup (2)

One issue that could also arise is communication, if the human-pup was unwell. If there's something wrong, your pup needs to be able to tell you about it (the same applies for mental health as it does for physical). If your pup does become sick, as does happen, then they need to go to the doctor and not the vet (although it's fun to jest about taking your pup to the vet), so it is essential that they are able to function as a human in human society. People love their pets, it's true, but a human-pup can be expensive to keep and if you were to do that 24/7, you would need to be very strong financially. But aside from that, your pup has a human side that is part of what attracted you to them in the first place, if they were to become a pup 24/7 you would become their world and they would lose the very things that attracted you to them in the first place. They might be a pup in spirit; but they are also humans, and humans have to have psychological and social needs met, interacting with friends, family, work, hobbies, etc.



The Human Pup (3)

So, yes, 24/7 is a fantasy and it really should remain in fantasy. A human needs to spend time on their feet each day, getting some exercise and communicating normally to remain a healthy human. You can't have a healthy pup if you first don't have a healthy human.





**Switching From Human To
Puppy & Vice Versa (1)**

It is useful, before play, to agree a way to switch from or into pupspace. This can be using a verbal command, a designated word, or action. A common technique that seems to be used is the use of names as a distinction. When called by their real name it signals that the pup is to come back to their human self, when their owner calls them by their pup name it sends them down into pupspace, onto all fours. This can work well, as it has a clear distinction between the person as a human and as a pup. Whereas using a designated word can be complicated and confusing, you first have to find a word that you wouldn't ordinarily use in daily life, and that saying it in front of other people won't get you looked at in a funny way. Using names can be useful if you get a sudden unexpected visitor. "Put the kettle on, Rob." Called from the front door, is a clear sign that you have a visitor and that pup needs to come back to human and get clothes on.



**Switching From Human To
Puppy & Vice Versa (2)**

Another trigger could be something physical, that when clothes are off you're pup and when they're on your human. This brings its own complications of course, for example when taking a bath/shower or just general non-pup play. Variations of this include: when the tail goes in; when the collar goes on; when the hood goes on, etc. As well as the owner needing a command to trigger the pup, the pup should also have their own way of communicating to their owner that they need to come out of pupspace (some may need help). This is where it's necessary for the pup to have a pre-agreed action, to avoid guesswork. It could be that they bring their owner something, E.G. a sock, or they sit in a certain way/place. It's the equivalent of a pup's safeword and is something that you and your pup will need to decide before you play.



Communication, Commands and Training (1)

Some breeds are more intelligent and obedient than others; there are also dominant and submissive human-pups. It's likely that your new pup will already have their own personality and you will have to learn this and how best to interact with them. The training can depend a lot on the personality of your particular pup, but in general, as with real dogs, human-pups learn by association. They might not always understand what you're asking them to do just as you will not always be able to tell what they want. You both have to learn the other person's 'language' and get to know each other. Don't assume that someone has already trained your pup in the way you want him or her to behave; start at the beginning. Actions will be associated with commands, just as objects will be associated with actions/events. If every time you take your pup for a walk you fasten a leash to his or her collar, then the pup will learn that when you reach for the leash it's time to go for a walk.



Communication, Commands and Training (2)

If when you tell your pup to sit and you point to the floor, they look at you like they don't know what you want, repeat the command and push down on their rear to put them in the sit position. They will learn what "sit" and the point means so eventually you may only need to point to get them to sit. Some dogs may take longer to learn the command you want them to respond to, be patient, use rewards and treats as incentive and they will eventually learn. Being able to respond to an action independently of the verbal command can be especially useful in noisy environments.



Communication, Commands and Training (3)

You may wish to use 'non-standard' language, (e.g. rather than "sit" you might want to use "rest") related word, unrelated word or even the command in a foreign language. This can form an individual bond between you and your pup, they learn to relate to you differently to previous owners and also it can stretch their mind: as they can't fall back on their human understanding of the language and must learn to understand you. This can be both fun and challenging for owner and pup alike.

Be consistent, say what you mean and mean what you say. If you are teaching the pup to respond to sit, don't use a different word and expect them to respond how you want. All that you will succeed in doing is confusing them. The same applies if there is more than one person in your household; make sure that everyone uses the same commands.



Communication, Commands and Training (4)

Make sure you know what response you want for each command before you start because if you don't know, then how can you expect your pup to?

Do NOT use electric shock collars on your human-pups neck, human physiology is different from a dogs and electricity applied to a human neck is not safe. If you want to use this form of training then you could try using the collar around their thigh. Although, to be honest this kind of training is usually inconsistent depending on your pup's personality and has to be administered just right to be effective. It is no substitute for getting to know your pup and training them verbally, hands on and with patience.



Communication, Commands and Training (6)

Training can be fun and light-hearted or it can be more in-depth, serious and time consuming. It all depends what you want/expect from your pup as well as the kind of pup you own.

The flipside of training them to understand them is that you must also learn your pup's body language and reactions. They can't (or shouldn't) suddenly come out and verbally tell you if they want/need something when they are in puppy headspace. Some pups of course have trouble shedding their human characteristics, such as speech. If you and your pup both want them to be as a pup then they must shed human speech during play too.



Communication, Commands and Training (7)

If your pup is pawing at the ground, you could well stand and scratch your head wondering what they want. You can ask them, but don't expect them to answer you. Phrase your question so that they can show you, but without 'telling' you. "What do you want, pup? Do you want the garden? Do you want food?" Give enough time between each and watch their physical reaction; an enthusiastic tail wag will likely give you an affirmative answer, while simply looking at you, whining or continuing to paw the ground will tell you to try again. You could also try, "Show me?" If they take you to the back door, they want the garden, if they take you to the fridge/kitchen they want food...so on. [This subject is also looked at further in Puppy Language]



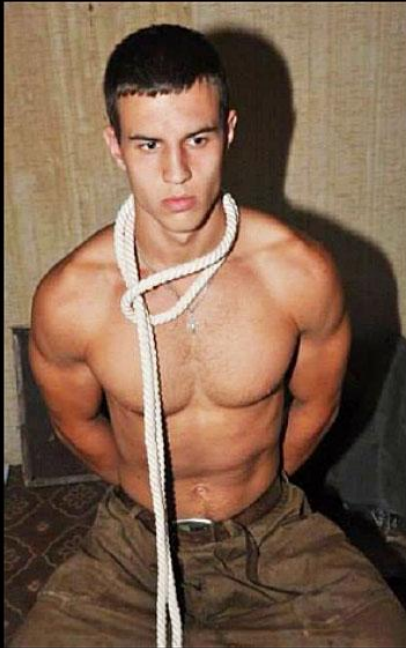
Rewards and Punishment (1)

This will vary depending on the kind of pup you're dealing with. Treats work well as rewards, but really most pups will respond equally well to being petted, fussed and praised verbally. Reward can be all in the pleased tone of voice that you use with the pup. If you want to give a treat this will also depend on your pup's health: diabetes; lactose intolerance; allergies; and, high cholesterol etc, can all affect the kind of treat that is appropriate for your pup. This is where it is important to talk things through thoroughly on a human level with your pup before they go into pup mindset. Some suggested treats are: chocolate buttons, smarties, and chocolate-covered animal cookies. As it says above, you will need to find out from your pup what is and isn't appropriate to use as a treat.



Rewards and Punishment (2)

Punishment is a difficult subject when it comes to pups. Generally, your pup will be eager to please, and knowing that they've disappointed their owner will usually be enough to punish them. Verbal chastisement can work well, as can alone time. You should avoid physical punishment with your pup unless other methods fail, and then at the very most a rolled up newspaper once on the rear should be the limit. This alone can cause a yelp and your pup to cower in guilt.



Rewards and Punishment (3)

Even if you have a BDSM relationship with your pup when they are in human mode, you should not punish them using S&M techniques when they are in pupspace; this can cause damage to their headspace, trust and even emotionally. Again, it's useful to agree limits before playing. Some forms of punishment may not be appropriate for your pup, and just as you have to tailor the treats you give, you may also have to individualise the punishments. For example, if your pup has a phobia of isolation and/or abandonment, the alone time would be a cruel and damaging punishment. If an owner has previously struck your pup on a level that is abusive, then a smack with a newspaper may be all it takes to send your beloved pup into a panic. This panic might manifest in cowering and shaking, hyperventilation, running away from you or even attacking you.



Rewards and Punishment (4)

As previously said in another section, do NOT use electric shock collars on your human-pups neck, human physiology is different from a dog's and electricity applied to a human neck is not safe. If you want to use this form of training or punishment then you could try using the collar around their thigh.

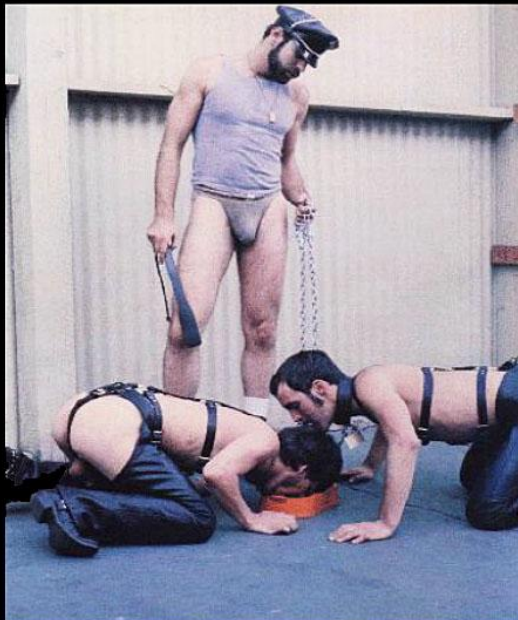
The key, as always, is to get to know your pup and human equally before starting to play.



Feeding Your Pup (1)

Under no circumstances should you feed your human-pup real dog food, it is not fit for human consumption. They need human food and if it's the only way they eat then they need a good healthy and balanced diet. You can easily make their human food 'look' like dog food, but remember to cover all food groups. If your pup has human eating habits, but you're looking for something as part of your play to help with the illusion, a couple of suggestions is to use a dry cereal such as Cheerios or something sloppy like canned stew also putting almost anything through the blender can leave it looking like dog food. Be sure to let your pup have access to plenty of water, it can be thirsty work running round.

Biological Needs



Feeding Your Pup (2)

Feeding and watering your pup from a bowl on the floor can be an important part of their mindset. It bears commenting that there needs to be separate bowls for the two. At first glance, you might think any old dog bowl will do, either that or you'll find yourself standing in the pet aisle or store and staring at the bowls with a very confused look on your face.

Biological Needs



Biological Needs

Feeding Your Pup (3)

So, how do you know what's the right bowl for your pup? Both bowls need to be big enough for your pup to fit their head in. You can measure from their chin to the top of their head and add a couple of inches or if they have a high threshold for embarrassment take them to the store and see which they can fit their head in comfortably. Remember they have to be able to open and close their mouth as well. While a drinking bowl can be deep, a food bowl needs to be shallow enough that they can get to the food at the very bottom of the bowl; for this reason it's recommended that the sides be no deeper than the distance between chin and neck added to the distance the bottom of the nose protrudes. However, it's worth keeping in mind that your pup may find it easier to eat from a plate on the floor. Whether you prefer plastic, stainless steel or a pot bowl is entirely a personal preference between you and your pup, but remember that plastic bowls are chewable.



Your Pup's Toilet Needs (1)

Your pup needs to go to the toilet – Fact! How you do this though is very much dependent on the two of you. There are a few options available to you on how you approach this.

- * Litter Tray
- * Newspaper
- * Absorbent training floor pads Pampers Change Mats
- * In the shower base – only for peeing
- * Garden – this is only practical if you have a very secluded garden, but very authentic and great for the mindset if you're able to do it
- * Toilet – may involve coming out of pupspace or the owner backing the pup over the toilet while still on all fours – not very practical at all.



Your Pup's Toilet Needs (2)

Of course, if a pup is deep in pup headspace they don't really care where they go, you might need to train your pup to use your preferred method. Your pup needing to urinate and needing to defecate can be two very different things and you may wish to have different strategies for each: while you might not mind your pup peeing on paper, litter tray or absorbent mat, you may well not want to have to deal with them pooping. If your pup stays in pupspace to defecate then you will have to clean them up (baby wipes and latex gloves are essential here). If the idea totally squicks either/both pup and owner(s), then you could have an arrangement, whereby the pup comes out of headspace to use the bathroom.



Health (1)

Your pup's health is very important, especially if they have an existing condition that requires care. All kinds of problems can arise from being on all fours for too long, joint problems, circulation problems, back pain, muscle cramping and so on. If your pup stays in pupspace for more than 8 hours at a time you need to have a way for them to communicate with you if they are unwell. As well as the knees suffering from constant use, the wrists can also suffer, strapping them up can provide much needed reinforcement if your pup has a weakness in them or perhaps doesn't have much muscle mass. Make sure that your pup gets to rest them frequently by lying down.



Health (2)

Remember that your human-pup doesn't have fur like their canine counterparts, and being thinner skinned they'll feel the cold more readily, especially if you keep them naked. It's important then to make sure their environment is warm enough that they won't catch a chill. If you find yourself needing to put on a sweater you should probably up the heating for your naked pup. It's important that your pup gets proper nutrition and exercise as a human in order to stay healthy. If they're in Pupmode for more than a few hours, puppy stretches are a good way to alleviate most aches and pains that can arise on a temp basis. But, if they are in pupmode for a longer period then some time out each day is needed in human mode.



Health (3)

Your pup has human teeth, which are not as sturdy and resilient as canine teeth, so care is needed when playing games like tug-of-war with a toy etc. Your pup is human, they really shouldn't have a cold wet nose; if they do then they may be sick (or they've been sticking their head in the fridge/freezer). Again, it cannot be reiterated enough, you should NOT use shock collars on your human-pup. They are designed for use on real dogs and a human's physiology is very different from a real dog. If you want to use electric shock as part of your pup's training then you could consider placing the collar around their thigh, but under NO circumstances should an electric shock be applied to a human neck. Electricity should stay below the waist for safety sake unless you know exactly what you're doing. The health risks include cardiac arrest and seizure. If you're going to use one of these collars on your pup's thigh then first test it on your own.



Grooming

Your pup's hygiene can be an important issue, especially if your pup is in the headspace for longer than 24 hours at a time. You will need to bath them daily and clean their teeth twice daily. Instead of this, it might be an idea that they come out of the zone in order to shower and take care of their personal hygiene, it would be a way of them exercising their muscles and then having a short while to converse and maybe reflect on the past day with you. Of course, it could be that you enjoy the idea of washing your pup and getting all wet and wild in the tub as they spray you by shaking all the water off. It could provide lots of fun and amusement. Some pups love to be bathed and others not so much so. Pup's usually like to be petted and have their fur (hair) stroked, you could use fingers, a comb or a brush depending on how long their fur is. They also like to have behind their ears, under their chins or the back of their necks lightly scratched.



Sleeping

Being a pup is a hard work, all that chasing your tail and butterflies, not to mention sniffing and chewing. Lots of naps are in your pup's future: at your feet, on the rug in front of the fire on your bed, on the sofa... your pup will more than likely flop down and snooze anywhere they please. If your pup will be spending much of their time sleeping on the floor then it's a good idea to get them one of them large pillows, a duvet (thick quilt) or a beanbag for comfort – or you might just find them jumping onto the bed with you (of course they might do that anyway).



Equipment/Gear

Kneepads:

At the very least you will need a good pair of kneepads for your pup. These are easily found in DIY/Home Improvement stores. Don't be afraid to try them to see which will be best for your pup, also you need to make your selection based on what kind of surface the pup will be on. Hard shelled can be the best for hard surfaces such as concrete, but they can slip on some surfaces like tiles or polished wood. The non-shelled kind are fine if your pup is only going to be on carpet or around the house and you can get some great gel cushioned ones now, which can be comfortable and better for your knees. Don't think that because your pup is only going to be on a carpet and only for a couple of hours at a time, that they'll be fine... humans really aren't meant to be on their knees for that long and it will take its toll!



Equipment/Gear

Muzzles/Mouth Bits

If your pup is prone to forgetting themselves and talking, you may want to consider a mouth bit to help remind them that no talking is allowed while in pupspace. A muzzle can help reinforce pup's headspace or can be used if you're trying to train your pup out of bad habits like chewing/biting. Although, keep in mind that using them too long could actually impede the fun of the play. They would limit the ability to make communicative noises, eating, drinking, licking and other things such as carrying things in their mouth. They can be a good aid to training though and some pups like them while others hate them.



Equipment/Gear - Hoods (1)

Many variations of hood exist, from plain leather bondage hoods, to elaborate full dog style heads. Some pups love these and find that they can really help with their headspace; and they can be useful if you want to keep your pup's identity secret while out at a club or event. Other pups either don't need them or can't stand them. They can be big and bulky, hot and sweaty. Research has revealed a couple of advantages to them: they can be very much a part of your pup's self-identity; and apparently the small nostrils allow sniffing to bring smells in and the space seems to amplify the scent; they can make noise more prone to directional dampening (sounds are clear to the front but somewhat muffled to the side) some pup's like to be able to have the sound of bipeds cut to background noise (can be a disadvantage for the owner), of course these can all vary depending on the design purchased.



Equipment/Gear - Hoods (2)



There are also disadvantages to the hoods: Some owners like to see their cute pups face, it's a very useful way of knowing how your pup is feeling, pup's faces are very expressive; You can't stroke their hair while they're wearing one; they can get hot and sticky; unless you can get a perfect fit for your pup's head they can be uncomfortable, and they can impede the pup's ability to do the things that pups like to do, drink, eat, chew, carry stuff around. They can be very expensive, so if you are going to go for a hood, make sure that you get one that fits properly and will allow your pup to have as much facial movement as possible.



Full rubber/PVC suits

This is another of those issues that is a personal preference to you and your pup. Some love them, some hate them, some don't really care either way. They can get hot and sweaty, but if you're in a cold environment where naked or putting on the heating (in public, at an event or out in the woods) isn't possible or if your pup is shy about their body, then this can be a good idea. They can be expensive and getting a good fitting one is essential, depending on how long your pup is going to spend wearing it you might even need to consider getting two. These suits seem to have a place but for general round the house most appear to prefer skin for the ability to have physical contact with their owners. There's not much fun in being petted when there's a layer of rubber/PVC/latex between your owner's skin and yours. And of course there are also the impracticalities when it comes to the pup doing their business.



Paws and Mitts

These are a great way of giving your pup a more canine feeling/image. They can be especially useful if your pup tends to forget and use their human hands. Mitts can really add to the illusion of paws both physically and psychologically, as your pup becomes truly dependent on you. As with the other equipment, love them, hate them, couldn't care less either way about them, it's a personal choice for you and your pup. If you do get them for your pup, make sure they have

enough room to flex their hands inside them, this can prevent hand and forearm cramp not to mention positional nerve, tendon or joint damage. Depending on the way your pup uses their hands to walk on, you may need to consider extra padding. This is especially true if your pup walks on their knuckles (hands in fists and walking on the flat part that you would punch someone with). If your pup uses their palms or the underside of the fist (where the fingertips are folded in) you should consider strapping their wrists. Your pup should take regular breaks from putting weight on their hands in this way, as they were not designed for this sort of action. The back paws of a pup are especially vulnerable to catching on things or being stomped on by bipeds, and along with the knocks the knees take the shins can suffer too, shin-pads that are used by football/soccer players can help with the shins, while the pads used in some martial arts can be used to protect the tops of the feet. Large padded mitts or socks could have benefits in protecting the feet.



Tails (1)

You might not be able to see it, but your pup will have a tail, of course in some breeds it's been docked, but they're there none-the-less. Your pup will want to wag theirs. They might be content to wiggle their butt in an imitation of wagging a tail, or they may want an actual tail to wag. Most pups would love to have a tail.



Tails (2)

There are a couple of ways you can give your pup a tail:

1. An insertable tail on a butt plug. You can buy these off the internet and from some sex shops, along with pony or even piggy tails. From what I've seen there are two types:

- **Rigid latex or silicone shaped like a perked up tail (that can be twisted round so that it's pointing downwards to show when your pup is unhappy or apologetic)**
- **Hair. Theoretically, you should be able to make your own using a plug and some false hair (from wigs or the like).**
- **Depending on your pup's breed, and what you both want aesthetically, these two options are fairly good even if they can be expensive. The hair tail has the advantage that it is swishy and can vary in length, where the rigid one can be turned to suit the mood (although in reality dogs rarely stop to turn the tail round).**

Tails (3)



The disadvantages of an insertable tail: it has to be taken out for the pup to do their business and if the pup is wearing mitts then this is down to the owner; prolonged wearing of a butt plug can cause intestinal discomfort/a build up of trapped wind/gas that can be painful for the pup; irritation of the anus; If your pup is male the tail will have to come out for breeding (should both be into that); also... sneezing while wearing one can run the risk of shooting it across the room. Advantages: the pup can feel it's presence like it's an actual extension of self; it can keep the pup open if pup and owner are into sexual play while in pupmode; it can be sexually stimulating to the pup (which can be a disadvantage if pup doesn't like sex mixed in with their pup play).



Tails (4)

A strap on tail. This speaks for itself; a harness or belt is worn with a tail attached to it so that it sits in the correct position. These could probably be made for cheaper than they could be bought, using wig hair, etc. The advantage is that it leaves the anus free

for the pup doing their business or to be mounted; it's more comfortable and can be worn indefinitely without the need for a break from it; and, it can be placed in a more realistic position. The disadvantages: the tail is not a part of the body and so the pup might not feel properly connected to it even if they can wag it; if the harness is not very secure then it could slip from position and you would have to keep repositioning it; and, the harness might cause chaffing. There is no direct sexual stimulation from this kind of tail, and that could be an advantage or a disadvantage, depending on whether you and your pup are into sexual activities in pupmode.



Info on Ears

If you're getting a puppy hood, they usually come with ears attached, but you could get your pup ears without the need for a hood if you wanted. The best way to do this would be to make a pair of ears suited to your pup's breed and attach them to a headband; this way they could be floppy or pointy or somewhere in between. This can be a fun thing to do if you're craft minded; and even if your not, putting ears on your pup could give you a giggle and make them a happy pup.



Harnesses

If you're lucky enough to have somewhere that you can take your pup out for walks, then you might want to consider using a harness rather than a collar for attaching a leash to; as this way you eliminate the chance of accidentally choking your pup. There are many different leather chest harnesses, available from sex stores, leather stores or BDSM equipment stores, which could easily be used in this capacity. Many dog owners prefer to use harnesses on their pets so this would not have any negative impact on authenticity.



Bowls

Food and drink bowls have already been covered earlier. Feeding your pup, but it's worth mentioning here that a fun thing to do is to write your pup's name on the bowls in permanent marker pen.



TOYS



Chew toys, squeaky toys, toys for playing fetch, toys to hide and toys to carry round in the mouth; they're all something that you need to consider buying for your pup or you could find that your favourite boot gets chewed up and/or hidden.

Pups like their toys, you can use real pup toys for added authenticity, rubber bones and the like, and smallish stuffed toys are also a favourite for either being mauled or carried around in the mouth. Remember though, as with real dogs, things that easily break off can be a choking hazard.





Collars (1)

This subject deserved it's own separate section from the equipment. Collars are important in more way than one to a pup. They're not just about emulating their canine cousins, although that is a part of it and it does contribute to the headspace of a pup. Collars are about ownership, they're a symbol to others that the pup belongs to someone and is off limits. They're also a symbol to the pup that they have a home, they're not a stray and that they are loved and cherished. It's hard to put into words how much a collar means to a pup, especially if they have been a collarless stray.



Collars (2)

You may choose to buy an actual dog collar, or you might prefer to buy a collar that has been purposely made for a human to wear; the latter option can be padded for comfort since the human-pup doesn't have the fur and thick skin to protect against chaffing. Either way, you need to measure your pup's neck to get the right length of collar. You don't want a collar that is too tight but you also don't want one that is too loose. For comfort and safety, you should be able to put the collar on your pup and fit two fingers between the collar and their skin.

Collars (3)



The width of the collar is entirely up to you, but remember, the pup needs to have full range of movement in their neck, they need to be able to eat, drink, look up at you, cock their heads and chase butterflies. For these reasons a thinner collar will be more suitable.

A nice touch is to add tags to the collar with the pup's name and your phone number on the back.



Collars (4)

As an owner or potential owner, you should know that if you see a pup with a collar, this signifies that the pup is normally owned and you should not approach the pup without first gaining the permission of their owner. This can be as much for your own protection as the pups. As most pups are suspicious of strangers they may well snap at you. It is bad etiquette to approach an owned pup in such a way; if you speak to their owner they will most likely give permission, but always check first.

It's been said before and it will be said again, you should NOT use shock collars on your human-pup's neck. They are designed for use on real dogs and a human's physiology is very different from a real dog. If you want to use electric shock as part of your pups training then you could consider placing the collar around their thigh, but under no circumstances should an electric shock be applied to a human neck.



Microchips (Not advisable, for info only. Danger for cancer)

It's the age of technology, people are chipping their real pups, the rich are getting chipped with their credit card info so they don't have to carry plastic, and influential diplomats, etc, are getting ID chipped in case of kidnapping, etc. There doesn't appear to be any health reason why a human-pup shouldn't be micro-chipped. And the benefits could be seen in the pup's psychology. It would be a way of saying to the pup that "this is permanent, I'm not going anywhere and you're mine now." A big buzz when it comes to headspace and security. In general the microchip is about the size of the tip of a ballpoint pen and syringe-injectable. Once injected, it's activated using an external scanner. The chip can be used to simply carry ID information or can be made tractable using GPS. While it should be no more painful than a vaccination or piercing cost may be a factor for consideration.



The use of the Slave Register is the best, not microchips implant

The Slave Register (TSR) provides a central place for the registration of slaves and submissives as human puppies. Each registration is assigned a unique Slave Registration Number ("SLRN"), and owned submissives and slaves can display an ownership certificate. You can create and maintain a registration on the following website:

<https://www.slaveregister.com>

The above is safer than implanting a chip.

A human microchip implant is an identifying integrated circuit device or rfid transponder encased in silicate glass and implanted in the body of a human being. Chip implants torture the human. Top stories not crazy: chip implants torture human subjects by Edward Spencer, MD. (Jim Stone freelance). Barbaric circumcision is male genital mutilation by the Microchip implants, mind control, cybernetics. In 1948 Norbert Weiner published a book, cybernetics, defined as a neurological communication and control theory already in use in small circles of the Mind Control. The microchip victimizes countless individuals and promotes bigotry.



Chewing and Sniffing (1)

Both of these are normal puppy behaviour you should probably get used to them. Dogs operate more off their sense of smell than any of their other senses and the same can be said for most human-pups. So, if your pup comes up to you and sniffs at your crotch, or sniffs the butt of other human-pups, this is perfectly normal behaviour, they're acquainting themselves with your scent, categorising you as friend, family, enemy or even mate. It's not about being rude or sexual, it's about identification. Pups like smells and they'll sniff just about anything. Unfortunately, human's sense of smell isn't as strong as a real dog, but it can improve with use and you still have a distinctive smell to your pup.



Chewing and Sniffing (2)

Some pups chew more than others, it depends on their breed, personality and training. If you don't like it then it's up to you, as their owner, to train them not to do it. Training can consist of rewards and punishment, praise and admonishment, or even the use of a bit/muzzle. The best way to stop your pup from chewing the things they aren't supposed to, is to give them their own toys that they can chew on happily. Remember that your pup has human teeth and tug of war games should only be gentle as the teeth can easily be damaged. If you don't want something chewed by your pup it's best to keep it up out of their reach.

Puppy Language



Where much of puppy language can be awarded a stereotypical meaning, it's important to remember that context is also important in making your interpretation.

Vocalised – Barks, Growls, Whimpers & Whines: (1)

Human-pups tend to make similar noises as their canine cousins, but of course the human voice box isn't designed to make them, so a pup will make the closest approximation of a real dog. The hardest of the noises would probably be the growl but some have real problems with barking. There are many reasons why a pup barks: happy, excited, scared, for attention, warning to you that there is something wrong or a warning to someone else/other pup to back off. Figuring out which is which can be very difficult and that's why it's important to look at body language as well. What first appears to be an aggressive bark could be a playful or excited bark if the pup is wagging their tail at the same time. The pup might also bark in reply to other pups and/or real dogs barking.



Puppy Language

Vocalised – Barks, Growls, Whimpers & Whines: (2)

As with barking there are many motivations behind a growl, usually it is a threat or warning of some kind but can be from irritation, aggression or fear. There are also playful growls. If you're unsure which your pup is exhibiting then proceed with caution; if they're frightened or feeling threatened they may strike out at you if you exacerbate that. Although, what you're doing at the time and the pup's body language will likely indicate what kind of growl it is. Unlike the others, a whimper is unlikely to be playful and it certainly isn't an aggressive vocalisation. These sounds are associated with something upsetting your pup, either they're hurt, lonely, sad or it's a cry for attention. These are all also true of the whine, but this sound can be associated with excitement and the greeting of other pups, depending on the tone and body language. Howling usually occurs in response to a loud sound or a feeling of loneliness/neglect/abandonment or pain.



Puppy Language

Non-Vocalised – Eyes (eyebrows), Head, Tail & Body (1)

The speed and size of a tail wag can be an indication of what the pup is thinking/feeling. A large fast wag is likely a happy, enthusiastic, excited wag especially where the wag is so pronounced the hips move with it. Where as, a small slow wag is uncertain; this is maybe not a kind you will see so often in human-pups but if you do then it could mean that the pup isn't sure what to make of a situation/person/pup or doesn't quite understand something. Much as with human facial expressions, a puppy's eyes/eyebrows can indicate various things: raised eyebrows suggest interest, lowered brows suggest confusion or mild anger, and one eyebrow up suggests bewilderment. Slitted eyes translate usually as suspicion or anger.



Puppy Language

Non-Vocalised – Eyes (eyebrows), Head, Tail & Body (2)

Pawing the ground usually indicates that the pup wants something, where they do it and the context in which it's done, can tell you more about what that is. By the door means they want to be let out, by the food or water bowl means they're hungry/thirsty, etc. Shifting from paw to paw (usually the front paws) can indicate excitement, especially coupled with a wagging tail, or it could mean that your pup is trying to tell you something or get your attention. These latter two can also be associated with the lifting of a paw. A tilt of the head can be interest or it can be bewilderment, again it comes down to context and the combination it has with the rest of the body language. Yawns can be an indication of boredom or the need for sleep but it could also mean they're stressed or want to be left alone. It is therefore important to take into consideration all the factors and indicators.



Puppy Language



Non-Vocalised – Eyes (eyebrows), Head, Tail & Body (3)

The best thing you can do is take time to learn your pup's body and vocalised language, it will make your time together more enjoyable.



Furry Vs Smooth

This is very much a personal choice between you and your pup. There is no right or wrong for whether your pup should be defurred (shaved/waxed/electrolysed), it's purely up to you. Some say smooth is sexiest, for both parties, others say that the tickle of fur is sexier. It's totally a personal preference. If you are going to defur: Waxing lasts longer, but can be messy and painful in the first instance; Shaving is the easiest method of defurring but regrowth can happen in just a couple of days and so requires frequent maintenance to keep the pup smooth, although the act of shaving your pup can be quite an act of bonding and trust, if you choose to shave your pup be aware that they'll scratch themselves a fair bit as it regrows and you'll need to apply lotion to ease it; Electrolysis is permanent hair removal, it can be expensive and take a few sessions, but if you are sure that you want your pup smooth and will never want them to grow fur then this can save lots of time and effort on the regular defurring.



Social Interactions, Pack and Hierarchy (1)

As has been said before, pup's vary greatly in most areas, and this is yet another one. Some pups are very happy just being with you, padding round your home with their toys etc. Some pups though, need to be able to play with other pups. Some owners find that getting together with other pup owners occasionally, and letting their pups play together does wonders for their pup's mood and attitude.

As mentioned in 3.2 Collars, a pup that is wearing a collar is usually owned, as stray pups do not wear collars, and the pup's owner should be approached before attempting to approach the pup. The pup may be aggressive with strangers or afraid of them, aside from that it is just good etiquette. This doesn't apply with other pups of course, who will likely approach and sniff at each other (and yes that includes their butts).



Social Interactions, Pack and Hierarchy (2)

Not all real dogs are submissive and the same applies to human-pups. They need to exercise this dominance in some way, and since you as their owner are dominant to them, then the best way they can do this is to have other pups to play with. Of course, there are some pups who do not see their owner as dominant to them, so it is up to you to assert that or they'll run rings around you. Pups tend to think in terms of family or pack, and while some may consider their owner to be the pack alpha others do not, to some 'owner' is separate but still part of the pack, and occasionally the Alpha pup might even consider the owner to be subordinate. Where an owner has more than one pup (or if they regularly meet with other owners and their pups) the pups will think of themselves as pack and this is an indication of their loyalty to each other. They may be happy to consider each other pack brothers or sisters, but sometimes they will organise into some kind of hierarchy. This usually depends on things such as level of dominance, strength, age, size, etc.



Social Interactions, Pack and Hierarchy (3)

An Alpha is considered the top dog, the leader of the pack. They get to eat first and have the best food, best toy, if they want something that one of the other subordinates pups have then they take it. The Beta pup is the second in charge, may even be a bit smarter than the Alpha, they'll be strong and occasionally challenge the Alpha to keep them on their toes, but they also are smart enough to know when to back off. The beta is the pup that's in charge of the other pups, kind of like a big brother or sister; they'll keep the rest in line and protect the less strong as well as protecting against outside forces. Some pups are more dominant and others are submissive, this usually shows when watching the way the pups interact with each other.



Fun & Games (1)

From non-sexual to overtly sexual, there are many games you can play with your pup, depending on if you mix with other pups and owners or if it's just you and your pup. Pups love to play games, they can be a great way to bond, train or increase your pups use of their olfactory sense.





Fun & Games (2)

* Fetch where something is thrown is fun but will get old quick as human-pups aren't designed to move quickly on all fours. A variation is to place an object across the room from your pup and then tell them to fetch it. This can be great training for the stay, fetch/bring, give/drop commands; just be sure to teach your pup the rules first or you might get frustrated with them not 'staying' until the object is placed or running off with it once they have it.

* Find the owner, or owner's item: If there is more than one biped at a get together and pup is in their headspace, you could blindfold the pup and have them find their owner from scent alone (there is a sexual version of this game but this guide isn't aimed at that side of pup play). A variation on this is to have items that are new, freshly laundered or belong to friends, and an item that belongs to the owner (that hasn't been washed since being worn), again with a blindfold and the pup has to pick out their owner's item.



Fun & Games (3)

* Let your pup get the scent of something smelly and then hide it while they're blindfolded, then have them try to find it. You can start off in a small area and then move to wider areas. A variation of this is to hide it without the pup knowing and then both of you going on a hunt for it together. This game of hunt the toy/item can be played with several pups and they get to compete against each other.

* Get down on your hands and knees and bark playfully at your pup, they'll join in and probably end up licking your face.



Fun & Games (4)

* Light games of tug-of-war can be fun but remember your pup has human teeth and they're not as robust as real dogs. This isn't a good game to play with dominant pups as they think you are challenging them and will attempt to assert their dominance.

* Obstacle courses and agility. Your human-pup doesn't have the same agility as a real dog, but with practice and games you could help them increase their speed and agility, while having fun. Start off small and be realistic, if you're not sure if it will work try it yourself.



Fun & Games (5)

* If you're in a position to take your pup out on a forest walk where you won't be causing a public concern then this is a great way to get out and about and have some fun. Be sure to give your dog the protective gear where they need, thick kneepads with a hard shell are a must. And any dangly bits may require strapping/harnessing.

* Tummy rubs - self-explanatory, wriggly, wiggly, tail-wagging fun. Games are a lot of fun, but don't overplay with your pup, they don't need constant stimulus to be happy and they need to rest. Playing too much can take the fun out of the game and lead the pup to becoming bored with the game.



Tips & Hints (some summary from above points) (1)

- * Always make sure your pup has plenty of water, they can't ask you for a drink if they're thirsty and being a pup can be thirsty work.
- * Pups like to be petted, stroked, cuddled and fussed over. It might sound obvious but some people may feel hesitant about doing it to their pup.
- * Your pup likes to play but they don't have to always be active to be enjoying your company. They can just as happily curl up at your feet. In fact after a fair bit of play they'll want to do this for a rest.



Tips & Hints (some summary from above points) (2)

- * There is no place for humiliation in pup play. Dogs do not feel humiliation. Human-pups may feel shame or they may feel sad if they have disappointed you, but they do not usually understand the concept of humiliation. Just as you wouldn't humiliate a real dog, you shouldn't humiliate your human-pup.
- * Physical punishment beyond a light swat to the rump with a rolled up paper is abuse.
- * Don't pull their tail; pups really don't like that.
- * Pups like to be scratched behind the ears or at the back of the neck, but remember not to scratch too hard as they don't have the thick fur real dogs have. Be aware of the length and sharpness of your nails.
- * Pulling on a pups collar can choke them, be very careful; using a harness and leash for walks is a lot kinder.



Tips & Hints (some summary from above points) (3)

- * Chain, chocker collars sound fun and authentic but can be very dangerous.
- * If you can't tell what your pup wants/needs, ask them to show you, and then follow them where they lead.
- * A pup that doesn't get human exercise will become unhealthy.
- * Learning your pup's language can greatly improve both yours and your pup's play experience.



Tips & Hints (some summary from above points) (4)

- * Teasing and tormenting your pup (e.g. with treats that are kept just out of reach) can be fun for you and maybe even play for the pup for a short time, but it gets old and before long your pup will just get annoyed at you.
- * If you don't want something to be chewed, keep it out of the way of your pup.
- * If a real dog does it expect your human-pup to do it.
- * If you wouldn't do it to a real dog then talk to your human-pup before you do it to them.



The Erotic Gay Puppy Mind

by Hagur

The End

To know what really is important to you, to have a real sense of who you are and what would be deeply satisfying and archetypally true is not enough. You must also have the courage to act as a Puppy or a Slave.

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<http://hagurslave.tumblr.com/>

Glossary/Terminology

Alpha – The most dominant pup in the family/pack.

BDSM – An acronym of Bondage & Discipline, Domination & Submission, Sadism & Masochism which are kink-related activities that some people take part in.

Biped – A two legged animal, in this case, a human (as oppose to a human-pup)

Butterflies – Pretty, colourful things that need to be chased in the garden.

Canine Cousins – Real/biological dogs.

Cat/Kat – The enemy, set on world domination, they can have usefulness because of their intelligence, usually as lawyers and the like, but ultimately they are cunning and evil.

Dominant – The partner who takes the dominant role in a BDSM relationship. The one who's in charge of the 'pack' (see also Alpha). [A person who is

dominant in a BDSM relationship may still be a pup and not necessarily a dominant one.]

Electro-shock Collar – A device used for training real dogs that is NOT suitable for human-pups.

Grooming – Looking after your pups personal hygiene.

Headspace – The mindset of an individual; the way they think or feel.

Human-pup – A human who gets into the role and headspace of a pup. Same meaning applies to Human-dog.

Olfactory – pertains to the nose and sense of smell.

Owner – someone who owns a pup, this is used here to refer to a handler, caretaker, controller or any other human who has responsibility for a human-pup

Pack – The pup's family; can be other human-pups, real pups and bipeds.

Pupmode – when the pup is actively in the role of a pup.

Pupspace – the mindset that a person goes into when they absorb themselves into puppy play as a pup.

Pup – A human-pup (for the purpose of this guide).

Safeword – A word that is used in BDSM play to signal that the submissive needs the scene to end. There can also be a slow word that says they don't want it to stop but they either need a breather or they just need it to go slower.

Slave – A submissive who has gone the extra step of giving up all their usual rights to their Dominant partner/Master. Sometimes there will be a pre-agreed contract that designates reasonable limitations of the control the Dominant has.

Squirrels – The enemy, they're more evil if they're less cunning than cats, you've been warned.

Stray – An unowned pup, usually very hyperactive and annoying because they just want attention and someone to belong to, although they can go to the other extreme and be shy and unassuming.

Submissive – A person who, when in a relationship, gives themselves over to the rules and desires of the Dominant partner to serve/please them. A person

who is submissive in a relationship is not necessarily submissive in life (or even as a pup). A submissive usually retains the right to say “no” in such a relationship unlike a slave.



Extra:

What a Slave should Be Aware of

by Hagur (Hagurslavefistee)

Being disciplined and in that way even to suffer have to be embraced by the slave, and never reluctantly; it has to be refined and worked on so that it becomes energizing rather than debilitating, and ultimately be the source of joy – though a joy always under pressure, and inseparable from sacrifice and destructiveness. This kind of life as a slave or a human dog affirms a strenuous engagement with mutability as not the enemy of the Master but as the slave’s essence of life. Affirmation in this kind of life even 7/7 and 24/24 in its strangest and sternest problems, the will as such to life, rejoicing in its own inexhaustibility through a sacrificial life which is of its highest types.

Rules of Conduct

These Rules of Conduct are issued as a rule by Masters for slave in conjunction with his contract firstly as an apprentice in the Master’s household. The Rules of Conduct amplify and give substance to the points contained in the Contract. Within the spirit of the Contract these Rules of Conduct may be altered at any time in writing by the Master.

Obedience and Submission

As an apprentice in the Master's household the slave will work on the virtue of obedience: the slave will obey all orders of the Master, or of Trainers standing in the stead of the Master, the first time they are given; and the slave or human dog will bend his life to the life of the master's household, recognizing that he is now affiliated with something bigger than himself.

Honesty

The slave will be completely honest with the Master, hiding absolutely nothing and making no excuses, answering all questions he is asked: the slave will reveal to the Master honesty and immediately all non-compliance with his Contract or Rules of Conduct and failures in obeying his orders.

The slave will reverently discuss with the Master honestly and openly all significant things concerning his life of service including, but not limited to, his success and failures, his goals and ambitions, and his hopes and fears; and slave will consult with the Master about all variations from his normal schedule such as trips, house guests, special events, contests, bar nights, etc.

Collars

The Master, as signs of his ownership of slave, has provided the slave with a chain collar and a black leather collar: slave is always to put on one collar before removing the other so his neck will never be bare; slave is to wear his chain collar at all times except as noted below as a permanent sign that he is owned; slave is to wear his leather collar to bed, to remind him that he has a Master who cares about him; and slave may wear his leather collar whenever he goes out to the gay bars or other gay/leather/SM venues as a sign that he is an owned slave.

Shaving Body Hair

At slave's contract signing the Master shaved slave's cock and balls as a sign of the Master's ownership and protection over the slave: the slave will continue to keep his cock and balls shaved daily as an ongoing sign of Master's ownership and protection; and slave may periodically have other parts of his body shaved by the Master. Unless instructed otherwise slave is not to reshave those areas, but rather is to allow them to regrow.

Slave Hagur, unowned, shaves his body as far as he can and as deeply as possible twice a week, keeping his cock, balls and ass shaved as seen on the

pictures He does this since 1998 when he met his Master Metal for the first time. The master deceased March 28, 2009 at an early age.

Additional Body Signs of Service

As signs to help the slave focus on the Master rather than as adornment, the slave will wear the following at all times except when showering if the item is leather: slave will wear a cock ring on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; and the slave will wear a leather thong tied snugly around his balls on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday. However, it is the master who decides.

Sexual Play and Cumming

The slave is to submit his sexual response and play to the total control of Master, and slave's cumming, when allowed, is to be recognized as a gift of the Master. In observing this rule the slave will learn to focus on the Master for slave's sexual gratification, and the slave will learn that slave's primary interest must be in gratifying the Master, not in gratifying himself: the slave, as the fully owned property of Master, is not permitted to play, whether sex or SM, with anyone other than his own Master or other authorized members of the Household; the slave will not cum under any circumstance except by the direct and specific permission of the Master. When slave cums he will follow this ritual even when the Master is not present. While shooting, the slave is to repeat aloud three times, "Thank you, Master"

After cumming, the slave is to consume as much of his cum as possible, again saying aloud three times, "Thank you, Master"; and any remaining cum is to be rubbed into the slave's body and left until his next shower or bath.

Computer Usage

Computers, tablets and smartphones have opened wonderful opportunities of instant communication, but they also become traps for spending huge amounts of time, for intruding into the life and work of other users, and for losing sight of the boundary between fantasy and reality.

The slave is to specifically state to all Masters or other interested players with whom he has contacts, online or otherwise, that he is (if he is) "an owned slave, in service to Master ... and Household, and is not available for play".

The slave is to revise his online profiles to state that he is "an owned slave, in service to Master ... and Household , and is not available for play".

The slave, when summonsed to a private chat room by the Master or by slave's Trainer, is to immediately terminate all other IM sessions, giving the Master or slave's Trainer full and undivided attention; and the slave is restricted to a total of no more than one hour per day online for personal use on all online services, such as AOL and IRC. Time spent with his Master or slave's Trainer or time spent doing research on training assignments excepted.

Written Reports

The slave is fully accountable to the Master and to the Household for his time, actions, words and thoughts. The slave, when separated from the master, will report daily to the Master via email a log of his prior day's activity, identifying all significant events and especially identifying activities that are related to his life of service and submission.

The slave will make detailed report to the Master within 24 hours of each occasion when the slave cums or otherwise has sex, whether with permission or not, in the absence of the Master. Such report will include information about the place, date and time the slave came, any other persons with whom he played, any toys used, how he brought himself off or was brought off, and how he complied with the ritual on cumming. The slave will report immediately, by email or by phone (leaving a message if necessary), any and all breeches of compliance with his Contract, Rules of Conduct or his orders, including the inability to send daily reports due to ISP or computer problems; and slave will report at least weekly his work and social schedule.

Budget and Financial Reporting

A slave is responsible for his own sound financial status, paying all his bills, getting out of debt and developing a habit of regular savings. The slave will report to the Master at least once per month his full financial status.

Conclusion

Deep in the belly, too, of every male or female slave is a desire, more ancient than the caves, to be forced to yield to the ruthless domination of a magnificent, uncompromising male or female, a master; deep within them they all wish to submit, vulnerably and completely, nude, to such a beast. This is completely clear in their fantasies. Earth culture, of course, gives little scope to these blood needs of the beauties of our races; accordingly, these needs, frustrated, tend to express themselves in neurosis, hysteria and hostility.

"You are a slave. You are owned. You are a male or female. You will be forced to be a homo, a straight guy or female. Whoever you are, you will accept no compromise on your masculinity or femininity, not from a slave. You will be what the Master wishes. If necessary, you will be whipped or starved. You may fight your Master. He will, if he wishes, allow this to prolong the sport of your conquest, but in the end, it is you who are slave, it is you who will lose." The slave has no centre but in the joy of obeisance, there he is fixed, and sure to find himself.

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If you say you are a slave, register yourself owned or unowned. Details: <https://www.slaveregister.com>

Registration Certificate for 000-168-264

This is to certify that the registrant with number 000-168-264, with email address fb060913@skynet.be, is registered in The Slave Register as free and unowned.

The registration number 000-168-264 was issued on the 17th day of February 2005. The current registration details may be inspected at <https://www.slaveregister.com/000-168-264>

This certificate was issued on the 14th day of March 2015. For more information about The Slave Register please visit www.slaveregister.com



Contents

Masters treating their Human Dogs or Slaves	2
The Erotic Gay Puppy Mind by Hagur (illustrated)	10
Glossary/Terminology	53
Extra: What a Slave should Be Aware of, by Hagur	55
Details on the slaveregister	60
Contents	61

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Tags: Opposite Philosophy; Traditional Satanism



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